ST. JOHNS REVIEW

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Robert Johnson Dead

Again has the angel of death seen fit to visit and remove from our midst one of our most esteemed and highly respected citizens. We refer to Robert Johnson, who passed to the great beyond Sunday morning at about 11 o'clock in his home at 203 West Mohawk. Mr. Johnson had been in poor health for several months with acute liver disease. For several days prior to hin death all hope of his recovery was abandoned by his friends who realized his serious condition, and demise was not unexpected.

Robert M. Johnson was born at Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, Cal., November 22, 1854. From Santa Rosa he moved to Condon,Ore. and came to St. Johns in 1906. He was employed by Cochran & Co. for several years, and for the past year was a patrolman on police force of this city. He leaves a widow and three sisters: Mrs. Bell Neil, of Cottage Grove, Ore.; Mrs. Laura Brown, of Antone,Oregon,and Mrs. Jennie Noble, of Hollister, Cal. The funeral services were held at his home Tuesday morning at 9:30 under the auspices of Doric Lodge A. F. and A. M. of St. Johns, of which he was a member, and interment made in the cemetery at Oregon City..

Robert Johnson was a man whom it was a pleasure to know. Entirely honest, fearless, honorable, upright and a thorough gentleman in every sense of the word, his death is keenly regretted by this whole community. In the performance of his duty as a police officer of of this city he was ever just, and showed no partiality to friend or foe. Of a rugged, stalwart frame before the ravages of disease had made inroads upon his constitution his physique was magnificent, and he was a man of great strength. "Bob,"as he was familiarly known, was a great favorite with all, and it is hard to realize that his familiar form and cheering presence will never more be seen upon our streets.

Hold a Reception

When C. W. Potter had been prevailed upon to stay over until after Lodge meeting last Friday evening, the Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters speedily came to the conclusion that they would jointly give him an impromptu reception in their hall. Mr. Potter was not made acquainted with this fact, however, and after lodge had met it quickly adjourned, and the ladies began to swarm the hall in a manner bewildering to our former townsman, but he was equal to the occasion. The evening was spent in a most pleasant manner. W. J. Peddicord gave an address of welcome in a few well chosen words, and Mr. Potter responded interestingly, telling of his town of Medford and of K. of P. affairs there. He also told a few incidents connected with the meet of the Grand Lodge at Astoria, to which he had been a delegate. A. M. Esson gave a most pleasing talk that tickled the auditors immensely. D. Frank Horsman, E. C. Hurlbert, W. H. Brice and others also spoke a few words, after which refreshments in the shape of ice cream and cake were bountifully provided. Mr. Potter is one of the most earnest and faithful workers in Pythianism that has yet been produced,and it gave the members great pleasure to meet him once more. He left Saturday for his home in Medford.

Building Permits

No. 69—To L. A. Smock to reconstruct dwelling on Oswego street between Swenson and Richards streets; cost $450.

No. 70—To Andy Hartle to erect dwelling on Banks street between Oregonian avenue and Macrum; cost $150.

Frank L. Test was elected school director to succeed J. F. Hendricks at the election held last week. Little interest was taken in the event, as only 28 votes were cast out of a possible six or seven hundred. Of these Mr. Test received 27 votes and J. F. Hendricks one. The latter, however, was not a candidate for re-election. The selection of Mr. Test, who holds a responsible position with the Portland Woolen Mills, is a most excellent one. A man of integrity, upright, careful, possessed of fine judgment and plenty of good common sense, he commands the respect of the entire community. A better selection could not possibly be made.

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Note the label on your paper.

More "Sorrow"

Editor Review: Concerning a possible invasion of this coast by the Japanese of which we have been so earnestly warned by Mr. Hobson and others, do you not believe that the lethargy and unconcern with which this warning is received by us is due to the fact that in the matter of physical warfare we have eliminated all individual "competition and profit?" "The zest of life is gone, ambition gone." Because no matter how good a fighter we might be, we could gain no advantage over the man by our side even though he is a numbskull and a coward.

Remove the restrictions, turn us loose, let every fellow go out with his gun, his knife or club and get what he can and keep what he gets. Then if the Japanese should ever have the temerity to invade these shores they would find such a bunch of fighters as—as—any other unorganized savages.

The above, Mr. Editor, is exactly your argument in reply to Mr. Perrine concerning "competition and profits."

I, for one, refuse to believe that our chief zest in life consists in getting ahead of some numbskull any more than taking physical advantage of some weakling. Of course you do not mean that you enjoy the other fellow's failure but that is just what it amounts to, for as far as competition goes one wins only because someone else loses.

You say "Profit and competition are what make life worth living. The negroes of the South give a splendid example of life without either."

Really? Since when have they been living in a socialistic state of society free from competition and profit? Sir, their condition is a direct result of the system of competition and profit, dating back to be sure to the days of physical competition when their ancestors in Africa, living in that blissful state of individual competition with every chance to enjoy the "zest" and "ambition" you describe and get ahead of the other fellow, nevtheless carried away into captivity. And that by men who had learned the advantages of co-operation. And millions of other men, white, red, yellow and brown are today in practically the same state of hopelessness because of competition and profit, they get the competition and the other fellow gets the profit. Don't get mixed on the varying shades of meaning of the word profit. The profit we are talking of is that gain over and above an equitable (N. B. not an equal) share of the total product of industry. That which is taken from the just portion of another. That profit to one which means loss to another. In taking account of the zest and stimulation of profit for the few, you fail to mention the withering, blighting,damning effect of loss upon the many.

"The hope of profit was killed in their souls." Yes, and you know and I know what a delusive hope it is. A hope to few and a despair to many. The only hope that can be otherwise, the only hope worthy of a Christian or honorable man is the hope of a just reward. Is it not strange that religion offers no hope of profits in the better world? Will life be worth living there with no chance to get away from another some part of his just reward? A. W. Vincent.

In the first part of the doctor's epistle we fail to discover any application to the remarks we made last week. If there is any it is so clouded and obscured that our unsocialistic mind fails to grasp it. He asks: "Since when have they (the negroes of the South) been living in a socialistic state of society?" The answer to this is: since they were sold into slavery, and possibly years before. Ever since then, at least, their condition has been delightfully socialistic. "Competition and profit" have no allurement to them. Enough to eat, enough to wear, enough to drink and they are happy. Isn't this the highest hope of attainment from a socialistic standpoint? The doctor talks of the hopelessness of the human race and the system of slavery in existence under the present condition of affairs. Wouldn't socialism prove a more pronounced form of slavery? Under it all men must labor or starve, and yet individually they could not own enough ground to be buried in. With the will of a majority of the people as taskmasters what would it result in and would this majority be obtained by vote of the most enlightened or the more ignorant and impractical inhabitants of the country? An item in a recent issue of "Judge" stated that a Socialist was a man who was willing to divide his thirst if you were willing to divide your beer. Isn't there a grain of truth in this humorous definition? Isn't the whole fabric and superstructure of socialism founded somewhat on enviousness? Envy of the man who has succeeded in gaining a competency. Since it is impossible in this enlightened age to confiscate the wealth of those who have it, socialism proposes to turn their money into Apples of Sodom by rendering it valueless as a purchasing medium and absorb their lands, mines, railroads, manufactories, etc. They propose to cut the ladder of financial success close to the ground and let those who are upon it be crushed in the ruins. They propose to turn the gold of the man who by honest effort and frugal living has attained a competence into stone, as well as of the man who has obtained it dishonestly and unfairly. And what do they propose to give him instead?—a chance to work for a living, or starve. Divested of its profundity of words and ambiguous phrases this is exactly what socialism means, as we understand it. It is not to advance civilization, but to bring all down to a common level. Instead of gold and silver coins, potatoes, beans, scrip, tin tags, buttons or toothpicks are proposed to be used as the medium of exchange, identical with that of the aborigines. They are not very sure on this point themselves, and for that matter on some other things.

In the "other world" the doctor mentions, while there will be no "profit" in the sense he uses it,yet there will be found degrees of rewards and punishments. All will not be placed upon one level. "As one star differeth from another in glory so shall it be in the kingdom." Those who have laid up treasures in heaven will gain a higher plane than those who have not. God is not a socialist else he would not have given wealth to some and withheld it from others as in Abraham's case, for instance, and many others that might be mentioned. He believed in adding to those who used their talents, while the socialists believe in subtracting. How could an "equitable share" be arranged. In trade unions, as a rule, if a man has served his apprenticeship, he is a journeyman and entitled to union wages, no matter how deficient he may be in ability. So it would be under the socialistic regime. The timeserver and dolt would receive the same compensation as the alert, industrious workman, else in a short while there would the same difference between the two that exists today. Such a condition is so manifestly unjust that even the socialists themselves would revolt and the end would be chaos. If there is to be a distinction, who is to make it? Is there any assurance that the judgment will be more equitable than at the present time? Will man be less fallible then than now? Will men yield more gracefully to the judgment of his fellows who differ from him six years hence, when Brother Perrine proposes to introduce socialistic rule? Again, if capital fought labor as labor is fighting capital it is doubtful if an industrial wheel would be turning today. Isn't capital is the real slave, while unionism cracks the whip. This has been demonstrated in our own city the past couple of weeks, in a degree at least.

The good doctor should remember that in the "other world" the thoughts, desires, ambitions and entire nature of man changes. Envy will not exist. If one man is endowed with more blessings than another he will be congratulated instead of envied. If conditions in this world were perfect who would want to go to the other?

The Fraternal Brotherhood Base Ball Team

This organization has made a splendid reputation since the base ball season opened up. It was organized April 1st, and since that time has played eleven games, seven of which it has won and losing four.

Following is the line-up: Wm. Steglish, 1st base; Charley Leland 2nd base; Oscar Fletcher 3rd base; Jack McNiven short stop; Byron Poff center field; Cy Aiken, left field; Raymond Lee, John Klum and Harry Bordman right field and pitcher; Claude Poff catcher. Sunday they played the strong Overland team and won handily by a score of 17 to 7 on the McKenna grounds. On July Fourth they will journey to Camas, Washington, and cross bats with the famous aggregation of that place.

The steamer Undine will run an excursion trip, leaving St. Johns at 8:30, fare one dollar for the round trip. The Fraternal Brotherhood of Portland,Oregon City and St.Johns will make the trip. A big celebration will also be held at Camas on the Fourth.

Married 20 Years

A very pleasant surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. Weimer on East John street on Monday evening, June 26, the occasion being the 20th anniversary of their marriage. There were about 40 of their friends present and the party was a complete surprise to the genial pair. A bountiful wedding supper was pleasantly disposed of with much merriment and good cheer. Dr. Vincent was the officiating clergyman and did his part with a grace and dignity seldom equaled. D. Frank Horsman was best man and Mrs. Fred Valentine was maid of honor. The feature of the bride's apparel was the bridal veil. A bit of merriment was caused by the groomsman, Mr. Horsman asking after the ceremony what he was going to get out of the event. Mrs. Condon suggested that he should kiss the bride. This so embarrassed both the would-be kisser and kissee that it brought down the house. The bride was presented with a handsome china cake set consisting of a large cake plate and six smaller ones, all hand painted china. At a late hour the merry guests departed wishing their good friends many happy returns of the day.

Advertising one's business is growing to be more of a necessity each year. It is something each business man should give his most careful consideration. The most successful business house is ever the heaviest and most consistent advertiser. It does not pay to hide your light under a bushel. Advertisements might aptly be compared to candles. When a bright light is shining all the time the public, like the moth, hover around it continually. When it is allowed to burn low or be snuffed out, the moth will be attracted to some brighter light. Persistent advertising is the only kind that really pays.

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Children of school district No. 112 near Hermiston, will be given practical instruction in agriculture, taxpayers of the district having voted a special tax to buy a tract of land lying near the school grounds that will be used as a farm. Competent instructors in agriculture will be secured and all the work of plowing, planting, irrigating, cultivating and harvesting will be done by the pupils under the direction of an instructor.

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Be a BOOSTER for St. Johns.

Council Proceedings

All members of the city council were present at the regular meeting Tuesday evening, with Mayor K. C. Couch presiding.

Considerable interest was manifested on account of the fact that the acceptance or rejection of the Maple street sewer was scheduled to take place. More visitors were in evidence than at any previous meeting of the council, and gave hearty approval to Soc. Perrine's denunciatory peroration.

The first matter taken up was a petition for an arc light at the corner of Polk street and Willis boulevard, which was referred to the water and light committee by the mayor.

A petition for a change of arc light on Hayes street met a like fate.

A petition for the improvement of Crawford street from Richmond to Salem,presented by Daniel Brecht and others, was read and a resolution directing the city engineer to to prepare the necessary plans,etc., for the requested improvement was adopted.

A petition for the renewal of liquor license from October to December 31 were received from Chas. G. Barhite, Sherman Cochran and W. S. Basey. They were recommended by the liquor license committee and granted by the council on motion of Alderman Valentine.

A communication from the Mt. Hood Light & Power Co. stated that they were willing to place their poles and wires where desired by the council.

Sherman Cochran made a claim against the city for damages done to his awning by sparks flying from the steam roller and burning holes in the awning. Referred to the street committee by the mayor. Alderman Bredeson suggested the necessity of providing spark hoods for the roller to prevent like casualties in the future.

Bills to the amount of $189.71 were allowed on motion of Alderman Muck.

Viewers' reports on the proposed opening of Kellogg and Crawford streets were referred to the city attorney.

The attorney reported that the E. Hill claim for rebate on lowering water pipes on his Willis boulevard property was not all justified by investigation of the profile, which showed that for most of the distance the cut was deep enough to justify the company's claim of ten cents per foot for lowering the pipes. Held for further investigation.

The engineer's acceptance of the Maple street sewer, in which he stated that same had been laid satisfactorily and according to the plans and specifications, was read. It was endorsed by the sewer inspector and street committee. Alderman Valentine moved its acceptance,which was promptly seconded. Socialist Perrine immediately took exceptions to the acceptance. He most emphatically stated that it was not in accordance with the specifications, that he wondered at the audacity in stating that they were followed, that the inspection made by the council was a "grand farce," that the flush tanks and one line of hose would not wash a small stick through the Edison street lateral. He challenged the engineer's veracity, and said that no man would accept it without being in cahoots with the contractor. The property owners, he contended, were perfectly willing to pay for a good sewer, but not for a poor one; that it was not the price they objected to, but the manner in which it was laid. Alderman Hill concurred in Mr. Perrine's statement that the specifications had in nowise been followed, and the sewer should not be accepted; that he would stand a lawsuit himself before he would pay his proportion of it unless remedied. Inspector Brown was then called upon and stated that water had been used in filling all the holes. Socialist Perrine then took up the specifications and picking out certain sections of it, asked Mr. Brown point blank had they been complied with. Mr. Brown admitted that they had not been, but stated that the property owners had secured a good sewer.

Alderman Bredeson stated that he was unable to keep up with the engineer and contractor on the inspection tour,that he had measured the depth of the water at one point and two blocks lower down found the water was only about one-third as deep. He wanted some one to tell him where the other two-thirds had gone to; but as the engineer was discreetly absent, the question went unanswered in a satisfactory manner.

After some further discussion, Socialist Perrine offered an amendment to the motion that "not a cent be paid the contractor until he had complied with the specifications." On request of Alderman Bredeson the contract with Contractor Seybold was read, and it was proved that the specifications were to be followed to the letter. A vote was then called on the amendment which resulted as follows: Yes—Bredeson, Perrine and Hill; no—Valentine, Davis, Muck and Horsman; amendment lost. A vote was taken on the original divested of the amendment as follows: Yes—Valentine, Davis, Muck, Horsman. No—Bredeson, Perrine and Hill; motion carried. Socialist Perrine arose and said: "Gentlemen, I will give any of you a $20 gold piece if you will show me where the specifications were complied with." Alderman Muck protested that he was out of order, and was sustained in the contention by the mayor.

The audience then almost to a man silently and wrathfully arose and took their departure,thoroughly disgusted with the sewer's acceptance.

Mayor Couch introduced a resolution that in public work contracted for hereafter local labor must be given the preference and prohibiting the employment of Southern Europe and Asiatic laborers. Soc. Perrine did not altogether favor it, fearing that other cities might reciprobate and discriminate against St. Johns labor. However, he did not oppose its adoption when Mr. Muck made the motion that it be adopted, which carried without a dissenting voice when it was put. Mr. Perrine stated that he favored the establishment of a free employment bureau in St. Johns.

A resolution to improve Philadelphia street from Jersey to Hayes with Bitulithic was adopted on motion of Alderman Horsman; carried with no opposition.

The First National Bank was awarded $20,000 improvement bonds at par and accrued interest on motion of Alderman Muck; all yes.

Bids for the improvement of Portland boulevard from Thompson street to Bruce street (four) were then opened and read as follows: Chas. E. Wheelock, $8,749.90; T. H. Cochran, $7,662.61; Peterson Bros., $8,804.05; Chas. E. Pottage, $8,349.60. On motion of Alderman Muck Mr. Cochran was awarded the contract.

A directory resolution for the improvement of Charleston street from Hayes to Olympia was adopted on motion of Alderman Valentine; all yes.

Ordinances announcing the assessment for the improvement of Olympia and New York streets were unanimously passed.

A resolution to improve Burlington street from Hayes to the intersection of Philadelphia street with Westrumite was referred to the street committee for slight alteration.

An ordinance requiring bonds from contractors covering personal injury reached the third reading.

A. A. Scrimsher asked that his bill of $14.25 as special police be paid by council, which was so ordered.

The midnight hour having arrived and as there was still some business that needed attention, council adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

Twelve German families have located in East St. Johns during the past few weeks.

Teachers Elected 1911-12

The following teachers were elected for the coming school year,1911-12 at the meeting of the school board last week:

Charles H. Boyd, city superintendent and principal of central school.

HIGH SCHOOL

Clara A. Boss, principal; Katherine Kahley, Ethel B. Rundall and Charles A. Fry, assistants.

CENTRAL SCHOOL

Charles H. Boyd, principal;Anna B. Clark, Mable F. Burghduff, Anna L. Dudley, Edith Vanvleet, Lydia Villeneuve, Sarah B. Gray, Alda Overstreet, Verne M. Fonner, Fannie Loller, Edith Carter, Margaret Ostrander, May Haley,Evangeline Hart, assistants.

NORTH SCHOOL

Nellie M. Stevens, principal; Madge Dunn, Edna Hayes, Mae Stephens, assistants, with one yet to be elected.

EAST SCHOOL

Emma T. Clanton, principal; Lucy D. Hoyle, assistant.

SPECIAL

Mrs. E. L. Coovert, music; Effie McDaniels, drawing.

J. E. Tanch was elected clerk, which makes his ninth successive election to this office.

The Boy Scouts

There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of some of our citizens in regard to the organization known as the Boy Scouts. Some think it a military organization, and they seem to suffer from a sort of nightmare and prate of militarism and create in their deluded imaginations a condition for our country similar to "Darkest Russia" with her brutal Cossacks and torture of rack and knout.

It would be amusing to listen to these ignorant rantings were it not for the harm it does among the uninformed. The promoters of the Scouts in St. Johns have perhaps been partly to blame for this state of affairs, by neglecting to give the movement the publicity it deserves; but as their intentions and efforts were of the highest order and all their operations open to the eye of public, and as they were not seeking their own aggrandizement, but only the benefit of the boys with with they work,they neglected this feature of modernity, that of making your business known through the medium of the press. With this apology to the "misguided citizens" who have seen fit to oppose the organization,we will for the future agree to present under the above heading an answer to any and all objections that may come to our notice, as well as a report of the workings of the Scouts, and lest we forget, the Scouts wish to thank Mr. Markle for granting them this privilege.

The Scout movement is endorsed by men and women who stand in highest positions in the political, social, educational and religious world, which certainly is something to commend it; for if the bogie of militarism was so dominant in the work of the Scouts, these same individuals would be the first to condemn it.

The object of the movement is to develop our boys physically, morally, intellectually and spiritually, and to do this by methods which make the training attractive and agreeable to the boys.

One unfortunate condition which the local organization is called to meet is that their scout master is employed through the week and can meet the boys only at night and Sundays. The objection is raised that the boys are taken from the Sunday school. This only occurs during the summer months, when the boys are able to go out in the open, camp with their scout master, make nature studies, practice trailing, learn to swim, learn to care for their fellows so that in case of an accident they would be able to quickly and efficiently be able to render the first aid to the injured, thus securing the most favorable conditions for saving life or limb. The Scouts go into camp Saturday evening like Regulars, picket camp during the night to see that nothing dirturbs it and to watch the fire that it does no damage. In the morning they have breakfast and exercise trailing or swimming, at Sunday school time they gather in camp and have their Sunday school lesson the same as if at home and then again to the woods until time to come home. The life is clean, invigorating, health giving, and the only thing to be deplored is that our boys, and girls too, can not spend two or three months thus every summer. Now, to those who object to this Sunday work of the Scouts, ask yourself this question: Which would you prefer, your boys to spend the day as described or go to your own Sunday school and then spend the remainder of the day smoking cigarettes, pitching horse shoe, playing craps, baseball, marbles, cursing, swearing and fighting—travelling toward heaven one hour and toward hell the balance of the day? The Scouts law does not tolerate the use of tobacco or bad language; the first, because it filthy and injurious to the user, second because it is not genteel but degrading. A custom with the Scouts is to tie a knot in necktie or handkerchief in the morning and watch for an opportunity to do an act of kindness to some one, when the knot may be untied. To go an entire day without being able to untie the knot by some favor shown or kindness done to some one, they consider a disgrace.

Scouts are preparing an acquarium which they hope to secure permission to keep in the public library, so that the boys and girls who cannot go with them may yet be enabled to see some of the interesting things in nature which are commonly met with in their work.

This is a brief glimpse of the object and workings of the Scouts and it dees seem that every one who has the best interest of the boys at heart would encourage the St. Johns troop in every way they can, for a boy cannot obey the law

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